



and Constitutional ground he is denounced, and a vote of censure sought to be passed on him by the House. Engaged in this attempt, we find Mr. Kennedy. To purge himself from every taint of Abolitionism, he goes against the right of Petition, and votes to censure those who maintain it. Such is Andrew Kennedy now. We have presented two eras in his life: one as Senator in his native State, battling for the right of Petition; and the other as member of Congress, voting to trample "under foot the Petition of the People." Which of these stations Mr. Kennedy is most proud of, we cannot tell. We hope the former; and should the extract we have taken from his Protest meet his eye, we trust that it will cause a spark of the patriotism of other days to animate his bosom, and, in very shame for his apostasy, induce him once more to become the valiant defender of "that sacred—that heaven-decreed right of Petition," which, in times past, he so ably advocated."

COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

We are not fond of making unnecessary comparisons between different sections of this Union. We have no sectional feeling, no sectional pride. Born in the East, a citizen of the West, with friends and relatives in the South, we feel an equal attachment to the whole Union. But regarding slavery as a curse to the states, we shall use every fair means to expose its injurious influences on their interests. Does it lead one portion of the Union to monopolize the political power of the General Government, to the detriment of the whole country, we shall not hesitate, by comparative tables that cannot lie, to demonstrate the fact to our countrymen. Does it embarrass the business, diminish the resources and retard the progress of the nation, we shall try to make the fact so plain, that the most captious shall be unable to cavil. When we compare the prosperity of the free with that of the slave states, we design nothing invidious—we intend simply to show the manifold advantages of free labor, and thus make an appeal to the interests of southern men, which shall be unanswerable. The official statistics of the United States, for 1840, taken in pursuance of an act of Congress, afford an opportunity for such a comparison as must startle Southern statesmen. This we have endeavored to make with all the care and fidelity of which we were capable, and the results we now present to our readers.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Cast Iron, Bar Iron, Lead, Gold, Other Metals, Anthracite Coal, Bituminous do, Salt, Granite marble & other stone.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Lumber, Skins and furs, Tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, Pot and pearlash, Ginseng and all other products of the forest.

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Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Dried fish, Pickled fish, Spermin oil, Whale oil, Value of whale-bone and other products.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Horses and Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Wheat—Bushels, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Wool—lbs, Hops, Wax, Potatoes—Bushels, Hay—Tons, Hemp and Flax—Tons, Silk Cocoons—lbs, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Wood Sled—Cords, Products of Dairy, Orchard.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Lumber, Skins and furs, Tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, Pot and pearlash, Ginseng and all other products of the forest.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Wine—Gallons, Home Made Goods, Products of Garden, Nurseries, Cap. invested Val. produced.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Hardware, Cutlery &c, Precious Metals, Various Metals, Granite Marble &c, Bricks and Lime, Cannon and Small Arms.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Mixed Manufactures, Tobacco, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyer.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Glass, Earthenware, Sugar Refineries, Chocolate and Confectionary, Paper, Cordage, Musical Instruments, Carriages and Wagons, Mills, Ships and Vessels, Furniture.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Houses—Value of Constructing or Building, Other Manufactures not Enumerated, Soap and Candles, Distilled and Fermented Liquors, Leather Tanned, All other Manufactures of Leather, Gun Powder, Printing and Binding.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Mines, Products of the Forest, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, Difference in favor of the free states.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Commerce—Capital Invested, Difference in favor of the free states, Tonnage—tons and 95ths, Population, Difference in favor of the free states, Territory—square miles, Difference in favor of the slave states.

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Commerce—Capital Invested, Difference in favor of the free states, Tonnage, Population, Difference in favor of the free states, Territory—square miles, Difference in favor of the slave states.

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mained unknown on both sides. Mr. Clay himself, it is true, whilst all his friends were trembling lest the part he took in it should be disclosed, boldly came to me and said: "Sir, it is a nine days' bubble! If they want to know what I did in the matter, tell them to call me before them, and I will tell them." This excited my admiration at the time, and was calculated to produce me from unecessarily bringing his name before the committee. It was not my wish that he should be called, and he was not called.

This being true, and it is certainly in perfect keeping with the character and past history of Henry Clay, what are we to think of a man who can lightly speak of the cold blooded murder of a fellow-being, as "a nine days' bubble?" And this is one of the Gods of the American people!

When the form of the challenge was under consideration, Mr. Wise says:

"We discussed the question some time, and you at last insisted that I should accompany you to Mr. Clay's room, and be guided by his counsel in the matter. You boarded at the same house with him—Mrs. Hill, a few doors from Miss Queen's. I went with you to his room about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 23rd, and we found him alone. You submitted to him in my presence whether there was any alternative then for you but to challenge Mr. Cilley. He promptly responded that you had no other course left. You then submitted to him the form of the challenge you had drawn. He read it, and did not approve it, and said that your true point of challenge was that Mr. Cilley had refused to receive the note of Col. Webb, which you had borne, and had refused also to assign such reasons as would exonerate you from responsibility. I immediately debated this point with him as to the true cause of dispute; but he persisted in his opinion, took the challenge you had drawn, threw it aside, and with his own hand and pen wrote the following, to wit:

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1838. "As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant, W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY. You accepted this form and adopted it in lieu of your own, copied it in your handwriting, destroyed the manuscript of Mr. Clay, and submitted the terms to him. I think you immediately bore it to Mr. Cilley. Mr. Clay added his persuasions to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley, which I did a little before 12 o'clock on that day."

"It seems then," the Cincinnati Chronicle remarks, "that the honorable duellists did not exactly know what they were to fight about—until, he might have added, they were instructed by the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. Mark the last sentence of the foregoing—"Mr. Clay added his persuasions to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley." Again Mr. Clay appears as a principal accomplice in the business.

When they had selected rifles, as their weapons, Mr. Wise says:

"As soon as I could, (about 6 o'clock P. M.) I went to Mr. Clay's room, and submitted the terms to him. I think you immediately bore it to Mr. Cilley. Mr. Clay added his persuasions to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley, which I did a little before 12 o'clock on that day."

It is impossible to read these statements without utter horror. If they be true, and they contain nothing at variance with the character of a duellist, as Mr. Clay is known to be, Mr. Adams' terrible rebuke of Mr. Wise, was far more richly merited by Mr. Clay. We deeply regret that the Cincinnati Chronicle, a paper generally distinguished for its high moral tone, attempts to screen this gentleman from the indignation which a virtuous community ought to feel against him—on the presumption that Mr. Wise has truly represented his conduct in this affair. "We do not see," he remarks, "that Mr. Clay did more than answer the inquiries asked of him, or that duellists are in any way inconsistent when they act as honorable parties to honorable affairs." And yet Mr. Clay told Mr. Graves there was no other course for him to pursue, than to challenge—wrote the form himself—persuaded Mr. Wise reluctant as he was, to carry it to Mr. Cilley, overruled the scruples of this gentleman, as to the unusual and barbarous mode in which the duel was to be conducted, and when one of the parties was murdered, carelessly remarked, that it was "a nine days' bubble!" And yet he merely responded to inquiries!! When Mr. Clay shall come before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency, we shall see whether they will consent to bestow the highest honor in their gift, on a man who regards the murder of a fellow creature, as a mere "nine days' bubble."

Table with 3 columns: Value Produced, Slave states, Free states. Rows include Mines, Products of the Forest, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, Difference in favor of the free states.

MASSACHUSETTS AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Massachusetts will not allow her noblest son to be abused without protest. She would be disgraced, if she would not speak out, and vindicate him and her own honor. The following order was introduced in the House, Feb. 10th, and passed by a tremendous vote in concurrence, only six or eight voting in the negative.

"Ordered, That the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Francis Jackson and others, be instructed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense which the Legislature entertains of the insult and indignity offered to Massachusetts, in the attempt in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fasten upon her venerable and world-honored citizen and distinguished representative, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the charge of subornation of perjury and high treason, for having presented, in the faithful discharge of his duty, a memorial from citizens of this Commonwealth.

Also that this Committee furthermore be instructed to inquire whether this assault upon ex-President Adams for maintaining the right of his constituents, to assemble and petition Congress for a redress of grievances, is not one of the series of aggressions upon the rights and interests of the free States, on the part of the slave interest of the southern portion of the United States, by which the right of petition—the right of free discussion—of un-molested travel and sojourn—the freedom of debate in Congress—and the use of the United States mail, together with the general political and pecuniary interests of free labor, have been abridged, and in some cases destroyed, as incompatible with the existence of the institution of domestic slavery."

We see by the Ohio Statesman, that a gang of rabid fools in this state have burned in effigy the "world-honored citizen," the giant champion of the right of petition.

ABOLITIONISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Abolitionists have recently held a tremendous meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston—the old cradle of liberty—at length restored to its primitive use. What is more wonderful than all, William Lloyd Garrison presided, and this, in Faneuil Hall! The great address of the

Irishmen of this country, signed by sixty thousands of their countrymen in Ireland, headed by Daniel O'Connell, was read to the meeting.

As still further indicative of the great change going on in Massachusetts, we may mention, that the sixth session of the tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A motion to couple the grant of the Hall with a disclaimer of Abolition principles, was voted down in the House by an overwhelming majority.

MIAMI VALLEY DOMESTIC INDUSTRY CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to determine upon and give public notice of the most suitable time, at which said Convention should be held respectfully announce, that they have adopted the day indicated by a late meeting in Cincinnati, and that therefore, a meeting of the citizens of the Miami Valley, without distinction of party, favorable to the encouragement of Domestic Industry will be held in Hamilton at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 16th of March, 1842.

The Committee respectfully urge the objects of the proposed meeting upon the favorable consideration of all classes, and they therefore trust that the MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL interests of the Valley will be fully and ably represented; and that such statistical facts, connected with the general business and productive industry of the country will be presented, as will be valuable for present use and future reference.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN, ANDREW MCLEARY, HENRY BEARDSLEY, M. P. ALSTON, JESSE CORWIN, THOMAS M. THOMAS, WILLIAM TAYLOR.

GOOD.

The Legislature of this State has passed a bill, repealing the power of towns and corporations to grant license to retail spirituous liquor. The march of Temperance in our state is wonderfully rapid.

DISCUSSION.

In accordance with an invitation of the Anti-Slavery Society, there will be a discussion next Saturday evening, on the questions at issue between the Society and the Liberty men—at the corner of Broadway and Lower Market, over Mr. Riley's grocery establishment. Mr. William Birney will be entitled to the floor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A most important decision has just been made by the Supreme Court. See our Washington correspondence. Its effects may on the whole be beneficial to the fugitive slave, but it strikes at the sovereignty of every state in the Union, and strips the free states of every legal security against the slave catchers of the South. It nullifies the jury trial laws of some of the Eastern states, and the Black act of Ohio. We have no further room for comment.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1842.

Dr. Bailey.—Allow me once more to refer to that "letter of instructions" from Daniel Webster to Edward Everett, our minister to the Court of St. James. It is because it comes from such a man, that it becomes worthy of special study. If it was a mere overflowing of jejune matter from a slaveholder of Va., or a Catholic Calhoun, it might pass for so much good breath used to blow an ill wind with. But it comes argued with all the authority of a pre-fated jurist, and a great, nay the great conservative statesman of the North. Let us look a moment, at the principles that lie at the basis of his letter, stripped off all the words with which it pleased the master intellect to clothe his ideas, and then judge whether the statesman, who delivered the oration on Plymouth Rock, in 1820, or the crouching servile fawning upon the hand that wields the slave whip over the back,—may over the heart, conscience, and intellect of his victims—dictated these "instructions." What are they? First, that the Constitution guarantees the right of property in human beings to the slaveholders, and binds the General Government to employ all its power to enforce that right. Next, that the slaves of the Creole, (not being within the local jurisdiction of any State that authorized slavery, and there being no law of the United States to punish their conduct as a crime still,) were guilty of "mutiny," and "murder," because they asserted their natural right to freedom, by violence, no other mode of escape being open to them. This, by implication, denies the natural right of man to assert his freedom, in the face of all who would restrain it. Men have grown wiser since July 4th 1776. But Mr. Webster claims, what no one should think of claiming of an independent power, in the case of felons, who have fled from justice, that other nations are bound to give up slaves, who forcibly assert their freedom, or else make compensation for them, as property; thus placing the fugitive in the same rank with pirates; or else, compelling every nation to recognize the law of slave property as a part of the law of nations, the code of immutable public morality, to which every nation must bow. And in defence of doctrines so servile, so foul, so monstrous, we are required to make war upon England, unless she will comply with our demands!

Here, then, stripped of their plumes, are the fundamental ideas of the Constitution of our American Republic of State, to a minister to a foreign monarchy! This is the voice of free republicanism America to the trembling slaves of the decaying despots of the old world! And if the freemen of the free states are ready to make war in defence of slavery, and the coasting, and peculiarly American Slave Trade, let them announce it, to the world. Nay, rather, let us make war against slavery, if war we must have at all, in regard to it. Peace is my delight. For its preservation and universality I have labored, and will labor still. But I say it boldly, if the free states are compelled to make war on the question of slavery, it will be their duty to turn their arms against slavery. And that duty is one higher than all laws and Constitutions. Let freemen, eye, and let slaveholders think well of it, before they make a "leap in the dark" on the subject. This document excites not a little hostile feeling among the Northern members of all parties. But in the Senate, I have no doubt a large majority will sustain it. The Senate betrayed liberty in the Missouri contest: the Senate is ready to sell liberty, now, for a mere pot of gold. The more ready control of popular feeling over the more branch makes the spirit of liberty burn far more brightly there.

My last letter, I think, brought matters down to Wednesday. On that day, Mr. Allen, of O., offered a resolve calling upon the President to state the progress of the negotiations with England about the Caroline case, intimating rather boldly his suspicions that Captain Tyler was negligent of his duty in this matter. But it was wonderful to see how suddenly Messrs Calhoun and Rives were struck with the want of "decency, in embarrassing the President with such calls, pending a negotiation!" They forgot all such considerations, in the Creole case. But

now, seeing that all things were safe, so far as slavery went, they could lay on the table any other matter, with a good grace; especially if it concerned nobody but the "white slaves" of the North. And truly, what were the Northerners made for but slaves to our Southern brethren? What were our fields made for but hunting grounds, to chase the panting fugitive? For what do we labor but to feed and clothe the generous, chivalrous South!—of course, I make no complaint of our doom!

Mr. Benton presented a petition signed by 2,000 citizens of St. Louis, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributary streams; in which it was stated that more than \$700,000 worth of property was lost, in 1841, on these rivers, from obstructions to navigation such as might be removed at a small expense. The neglect of the improvement of our western rivers, for several years past, is one of the fruits of that exclusive servile democracy of which Mr. Benton is a very fit representative—a democracy whose motto, practically is, "millions for the defence of slavery, nothing for the promotion of the interests of freedom." A bill to construct an iron steam-frigate, shot and shell proof, on Stevens' plan, was passed, and read three times, in the House. The latter body passed a resolve calling for information on the state of the tobacco trade, and some minor relations; wasted an hour in debating the "retrenchment" report, about the pay of some useless clerks; in the course of which C. Brown, of Pa., told them that their pay, and not the public business made the sessions so long; whereupon, after much coughing and other signs of distress the members discovered that the morning hour had expired. "Give me five minutes! I don't want to make a speech," said Charlie. But the House would not hear him.

The appropriation bill was then debated, in Committee, till the hour of adjournment; the chief topic being a very young notion to make the members buy their own stationery. No patriot would have thought of it! and so the House decided. And are they not all patriots? Do not all love their country, and, by consequence, the money of the nation, or, in other words, its wealth and prosperity?

On Thursday morning the attention of Congress was turned away to a mournful theme, and for the hour at least, the strifes of party were unheard. On Monday morning, the Father of the House, who for twenty-seven years had participated in its councils, and acted a very important part in its business, LEWIS WILLIAMS of N. Carolina, was well and in his seat—that night he was seized with the pleurisy, and Wednesday morning he was no more. His age was 65. Few men were so much loved and respected by all parties. He was a man of excellent judgment, an amiable and candid temper, and considered a sincere christian, so far as a slaveholding profession of religion may be so. His colleagues, Graham in the Senate, and Rencher in the House, paid a high tribute to his worth. So also did Henry Clay, Calhoun and John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams said that if any northern man harbored a thought of disunion, the thought that the land that gave birth to Lewis Williams was a part of his country, should be enough to banish it forever. The next day the solemn services of the funeral were performed, and all that can do of this excellent man was carried to its last home, the quiet and beautiful cemetery on the banks of the Potomac, two miles east of this city.

That evening a brilliant assembly crowded the Capitol to listen to the proceedings of the first public meeting of the Congressional Total Abstinence Society. And they were indeed, cheering to those who love the good cause of temperance. Briggs of Mass. Burnell of Mass. Rev. L. Marsh, Gov. Gilmer of Va., Dr. Sewall of this city, two reformed drunkards from Maryland, Marshall of Kentucky, and John Hopkins, in turn addressed the meeting, in rich and varied eloquence, and with argument, wit, statistics, physiological facts, and relations of experience, evinced the safety, pleasure, wisdom and duty of immediate emancipation from the dominion of alcohol. The meeting continued until a late hour with unabated interest. The temperance cause moves onward here with rapid strides. Many hundreds of the people of color have recently renounced themselves under its noble banner.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House, a large number of private bills were reported and read twice—"retrenchment and reform," were debated and harangued, two or three useless clerks abolished, and sundry executive communications disposed of. One was Captain Bolton's trial, which Mr. Adams called for. Another was President Tyler's refusal to give any information as to the North-east Boundary negotiations. Doubtless, there is a very good reason for it; nothing has been done, and nothing is meant to be done, and nothing is intended to be done, till the Creole and other slave cases are disposed of. Then followed a long and foolish debate about a claim of Blair & Rives, for printing the census returns. It seems a loco clerk in the State Department furnished them with copy without authority. The matter was referred to a committee and the House adjourned.

Sabbath evening, it was my privilege to mingle in the worship of one of the colored abolition churches, of which there are three in this city. I feel my heart enlarged in their humble places of devotion, far more than when I mingle with the crowd of the vain and idle in the capital. There are two other churches for the people of color, which are connected with the white Methodist church. I believe there is as much piety, and quite as much pure morality among the colored, as among the white inhabitants of this corrupt city. As the slave system in some sort, compels a portion of them to be virtuous, vice is at least not respectable among them.

Yesterday, in the House, on motion of McLellan of N. York, the rules were suspended to allow him to offer a resolve calling upon the Secretary of War to report what sum, and on what authority any extra pay was given to General Scott for his services in removing the Cherokee in 1836. The movement was no doubt, a purely political one in its object, however, the facts may afford the gallant General. It seems that he claimed \$2000 extra, and after his claim had been three times rejected by Poinsett, Grundy and Bell as illegal, (for there is an express law against it) it was allowed by a mere clerk, acting as Secretary pro tem., after the explosion of the Harrison Cabinet. One of the General's friends seemed quite distressed, and made all sorts of efforts to stave off the motion, but in vain. It passed by a large vote, only 26 yeas. Another resolve was then passed, calling for a report of all similar cases, both in the army and in the Department itself. This is done to hide one great sin in a crowd of little ones. Whether it will succeed with a man 6 feet 6 inches high, remains to be seen.

Petitions were then called, beginning with Iowa, and every thing went on smoothly, until Mr. Gidding arose with a large pile of freedom's missiles. This took time in order to reject each petition separately, which was done by tabling the question of reception. At last, he offered one from a large number of citizens of Ashabula Co., praying a dissolution of the Union, making the line between the free and the slave states the boundary between the two nations. There arose a miniature storm like the one produced by Mr. Adams' case. After a scene of confusion the petition was referred to a reception by a vote of 26 to 116. The House was very thin, and a large number of members dodged the question, by going out, while the roll was called. So you perceive that the disunion spirit is not limited to the East.

It springs up every where, as the proper result of the outrages upon our rights, perpetrated by the slave power, and the seeming hopelessness of redress. I believe, however, that their petitions come chiefly from half pledged abolitionists, who are not yet thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Liberty Party: men who still hanker after associations with Clay, Van Buren, and other corrupt politicians of the servile school. Men of more enlarged conceptions of our principles and measures will adopt, with a slight change the words of Webster,—"Liberty" to ALL, "and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." As soon as the petition was disposed of, Kennedy of Md. offered a resolve, to the effect that the presentation of such petitions was offensive to the House, dangerous to the Union, and highly criminal; and that any member who offered them, in future, should be liable to the censure of the House.—The reception of his resolution was objected to. In a few moments, Mr. Pendleton, your fellow citizen, offered a similar one, with a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving it. He wished to have the House express their opinion on the subject. Pending this motion the House adjourned in great excitement. But this moving a suspension of the rules was refused, 104 to 65. (Not two thirds.) The appropriation bill was then taken up, and the day was wasted in a frivolous personal and party debate, on a motion of G. Davis of Ky., to have the public printing done in those papers that had the largest circulation; and points of order, appeals from the chair, a call of the House, motion to publish the names of absentees, and other trivial matters, not worth a second's thought. When the committee rose the chairman very properly reported to the House that they "had made no progress therein."

In the Senate, yesterday, the resignation of Mr. Pierce of N. H. was announced. It is supposed to grow out of the bitter quarrel in the loco ranks in that State. Isaac Hill is leading off his part of the Democrats to support the Tyler administration, and their contest has already led to blows. Mr. Pierce was a valuable business member of the Senate, though a partisan of the servile school. Mr. Calhoun occupied most of the Session, in an able argument against Mr. Clay's amendment of the Constitution. The veto power, he argued, was only a means of securing a more full expression of the popular will, and therefore was a popular, not a monarchical element in our system!

Mr. Calhoun is not a great orator. His voice is sweet but weak. His gestures and attitude, far from graceful. His style is too abstract, has too little illustration to be popular. But there is a constant reference to first principles, and a force of thought which will command attention, wherever he speaks. To-day, after the morning hour, Mr. Clay made his great speech, "his last, dying speech and testimony," in support of his tariff and retrenchment resolves. I cannot pretend to give you a sketch of it. There was little novelty about it. He went through with his resolves, serially, and explained them, and then addressed himself to the tariff question. His position was that a tariff should be imposed for revenue only, but arranged in such a way as to afford incidental protection to home industry. He thought that an ad-valorem duty of 30 per cent levied on all articles, with a few exceptions, was necessary to raise the revenue the country needed, without repealing the land bill. And, if any particular interest needed more or less protection, he would not object to departing from the ad-valorem scale, if it was desired, say by all the members from Pa. and not as a party affair. He rapped Mr. Calhoun with great severity in relation to the fall in the price of cotton since the overthrow of the tariff, and the quasi introduction of free trade: while in tariff times cotton had been very high. (No recommendation of a tariff to those who remember how the slaves pray that cotton may be cheap, and why they pray thus!) In a word, he avowed his adherence to the compromise act, and protested against any revival of the protective system; a system that, he said, he had always considered in the light of mere expediency; and which the paramount good of the country had led him to abandon. The Senate chamber was thronged by men of all parties, and as many of the fair sex as could crowd within the sound of the orator's voice.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. offered a series of resolves, on which he will speak "to-morrow," that is when it comes up again, whether to-morrow or next week.

This morning the decision in the great fugitive slave case, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, was given. I will give you a full report of it as soon as I can write out my notes.—The main points embraced in the decision of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Justice Story, are these:

1. That a slaveholder, or his agent, or otherwise, may arrest his slave, in any State, wherever he can find him, without warrant or the aid of any legal authority.

2. He must take him before a United States Judge, to establish his claim.

3. No State Magistrate has any right to act in the premises; and the part of the law of '93 which authorizes them to do so, is null and void. Congress cannot vest such power in State officers.

4. The power of legislation on the subject of fugitive slave rests exclusively in Congress; consequently, all laws of any State, slave or free, on the subject, are unconstitutional and void. The act of 1793, except as above, is constitutional, and may be enforced by United States Judges.

The various branches of this important decision will be more fully seen in my full report. For one, I am satisfied that it is a great gain to liberty. Men can no longer be sold for their jail fees, in this city! Slaves can no longer be stopped in their progress towards a free land, by a hired catchpole, or professional man hunter. Petty magistrates can no more be hired to devote freemen to slavery.

Some additional legislation will be needed to guard liberty in the free States, from the partial loss of the protection of the habeas corpus. But Massachusetts will set an example in this matter, in September. The slaveholders are very much dissatisfied with the result; far more so than the friends of liberty, wrong as the decision appears to them, in some of its aspects. A word as to the Creole case. A trusty abolition brother, who has been on board the Brig Creole at Richmond, since her return from New Orleans, and become acquainted with those interested in the affair, says that there is a strong desire, in that region to hush up the affair.—And there is one little circumstance that makes some persons desire it, almost too bad to tell, but that it illustrates the character of the American Slave Trade. The captain had his white wife on board. Six other white men, on board, took as many of the female slaves into the cabin, with them, as their mistresses. Some of these poor creatures, you will recollect, refused to remain at Nassau. No wonder such men desire to hush up their deeds of darkness! Oh, how little have the present race of slaveholding Virginians of the spirit of

WASHINGTON.

MR. RANKIN AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Dr. Bailey:

After a long silence, I desire to say a few things to my anti-slavery friends in relation to the Liberty Party, and political action. As slavery is both a political and moral evil, I have always been in favor both of moral and political action against it. As it has been established and fostered by corrupt legislation, so it must be abolished by just legislation, and just men must be elected to legislate against it; and for this reason I am decidedly in favor of the Liberty Party. The leading principles set forth in the Liberty Address issued at Columbus, are the principles I have always maintained as indispensable to the best interests of civil society; and I most cordially approve of the nomination of Leitcher King as candidate for Governor. In legislation he has shown himself free from corruption, and the true friend of his country. In principles, integrity, talents and morals, he is conspicuously qualified for the office. If he is elected, he will not nominate him for his candidate, whigs do not nominate him for their candidate, it can be for no other reason than his opposition to slavery. There is no better whig than he, and with our assistance they could elect him, and without us they cannot elect a whig, not even Corwin. Now a party that is so much under the domination of slaveholders as to be defeated rather than to elect an anti-slavery man, maintaining in other respects right principles, deserves to be abandoned by every honest man. Hence it seems to me to be the duty of every lover of liberty and of his country to vote for King. Let whigs and Democrats nominate whom they may. Those parties are both manifestly, as parties, under the domination of slaveholders, and they ever stand ready to sacrifice the honor and interests of the free states at the demand of the slave holding power. They have already by a sordid legislation degraded themselves and the nation in the eyes of the whole civilized world. Their corruptions are so manifest, that vast numbers of the better classes must soon abandon them both as incurably corrupt, and hopeless. A new party seems the only probable means of reforming the nation. It will be recollected that I was not one of those who originated the Liberty Party, nor did I think it took its origin at a proper time. I still believe it had an untimely birth; but the Providence of God has preserved it, and its premature origin is no reason why it should not be cherished and sustained. I trust it is one of the "weak things" that God intends to bring to nought the "things that are mighty." If any are disposed to say I am inconsistent, I reply that I never make my past conduct the standard of present duty. I always endeavor to know and do right at the present time, and let consistency take care of itself. I lay no claim to infallibility. I did before what I sincerely believed to be best upon the whole. I acted according to the light I then had. The Liberty Party as now formed in Ohio I believe truly worthy of support. Its principles are just, and such as will insure its success if firmly maintained. They, while just, are essential to the prosperity of free states. Arguments combined with interest find easy access to the heart, and now in consequence of the Liberty Party, the political papers will be compelled to discuss slavery and its bearings on the free states. Every candidate on the stump must discuss it before the populace, it will be discussed on every legislative floor. Hence it will be impossible to conceal much longer from the people their true interests. That the interests of every class in the free states demand the abolition of slavery, no one who understands the subject will deny. All that is wanting is light. Just so soon as the mass of the free states see the bearings of slavery upon their secular interests, self-protection, if no higher motive, will prompt them to action irresistible in its influences. Let the free states cease to patronize slavery and it must cease. It lives by the legislation and patronage of the free states. These can, if they will, control the Government, and patronize free labor and open channels to supply the country with free labor products. The Government can by constitutional legislation render the continuance of slavery impracticable. The Liberty Party has both interest and justice on its side, and will certainly prevail. The servility and corruption of the other two parties will soon drive good men from their ranks, and the Liberty Party will be their rallying point.

It is said that Anti-slavery, when it assumes a political form, will pass off as did Anti-masonry. The cases are by no means parallel. Masonry was not a political institution; it was not established by law. It was a secret voluntary society, dangerous to community in proportion to the want of integrity in its members, the secrecy of its plans, and the ambition of its leaders. Mere moral influence was the only proper means of abolishing such a society. Legislation could not constitutionally reach the case. Legislation against masonry as a society would have been persecution. To refuse to incorporate lodges was the most that could be done. And besides this the Masons were led by intelligent and designing men, and also many good men were blindly connected with them. Consequently, when Morgan was kidnapped and murdered, the better sort of men, connected with them, were astounded at the horrid deed, and renounced the society, and spread its secrets and horrid oaths before the world. The designing leaders accustomed to rule by secret influences, yielded to the storm like the humble rush, made no resistance; lodges were abandoned throughout the land, and Masonry lay apparently dead, and few it was supposed would have the hardihood to revive a society whose dangerous tendencies had been so fully developed in kidnapping and murdering Morgan. The Antimasons had nothing to do. The society ceased for the want of work. Had the Masons steadily maintained their ground, and every few months stirred mobs against the Antimasons, and occasionally carried off and murdered some individual, verily Anti-masonry had lived and triumphed to this hour. Now the storm has passed by, and Masons are again organizing all over the land.

The case with slavery is very different. It was established by Legislation and by Legislation it must be abolished. Consequently, while there is a slave law in the land, there will be work for the Liberty Party. The dominant slaveholder, unlike the cunning, yielding Mason, accustomed to govern by force, and impatient of opposition, will resist with the madness of intolerance until he will call forth the indignation of all reflecting men. The violence of slaveholders will do more to fill our ranks than all things else. Such violence develops most strikingly the tendencies of the slave system. Every mob, every murder, every lash inflicted on the slave, and every act of cruelty will give a new impulse to Anti-slavery. The late Cincinnati mob against the colored people created an Anti-slavery revival over the land. Religion, humanity, and interest combine to move us onward, and there will be to the end of the contest, an unreasonable and cruel resistance to sharpen zeal. The Liberty Party will render the universal discussion of slavery in all its bear-

ings both moral and political, inevitable, and this will secure its abolition. This the Southern politicians well know and hence their opposition to discussion. They know it is a system of darkness, unreasonable and destructive to the best interests of society, and that it must fall before the light of discussion. If the system could be defended they would gladly challenge discussion in every legislative hall, and in every public concourse of the people; but they are afraid of the light of day, and consequently they are ever applying the gag to the mouths of Northern freemen. Now I say to my Anti-slavery friends, and to all lovers of liberty, let us abandon the servile parties of Whigs and Democrats who have as parties, prostituted good names to vile purposes. They are both as parties the mean services of the slaveholding power. They have forfeited the confidence of all honest men. Let us now all go to-gather—union is strength. Let not small differences divide us. Let us give a vote for Governor that will tell our strength in Ohio. One that will tell servile Whigs and Democrats, and the slaveholders of the South know that justice and right are on their way to the helm of Government.

And let us solemnly pledge ourselves to one another and to the world, to use all lawful means to preserve the Union of the States. Nothing could be more injurious to free labor than to give up nearly two thirds of the best soil and climate to a slaveholding monopoly, and at the same time close up a free passage from the Western states to the ocean on the South. The free states are able to maintain the Union in despite of Southern Nullifiers. The non-slaveholding population of the South will never be loyal to the Union. The slaveholders are but a few hundred thousands, and not able to stand before their own slaves. Every thing is to be lost and nothing gained to North or South by a dissolution of the Union. Abolitionists have nothing to induce a wish for a dissolution of the Union. It would not release us from our labors. We should still be under equal moral obligation to labor for the abolition of slavery. The slaves are our fellow beings, and have moral claims upon us that no earthly claims can dissolve. It is time to let our southern brethren know that we intend to abolish slavery by every constitutional means, that we will not cease to exert our moral and political power against slavery while there is a slave in the land, and that, at the same time, we are determined, so far as we have power, to see that the Union of the states is preserved. The interests of both the North and South require its preservation. By the persevering application of proper means, the Government can be reformed, and its unjust patronage of slavery turned to the protection of free labor, and this will render slavery unprofitable to individuals, and make it a burden too intolerable to be borne, and it will come to an end; and then the only obstacle to the Union of the States shall have forever ceased. Then the free labor interest will be equally extended over the land, and one kind of legislation will suit all the States, and the prominent source of our corruption, and bankruptcy being abolished, the nation will become purified and prosper beyond all that earth has witnessed, and liberty shall triumph to the end of time. Lovers of Liberty! Let us fix our eyes upon this happy result of our labors, and all pull together with one heart. A glorious victory shall be ours.

JOHN RANKIN.

For the Philanthropist.

Liberty Convention.

A meeting of the friends of Constitutional Liberty, convened February 21st, 1842, in the court house, in Wilmington, came to order by calling Perry Dakin to the chair, and appointing B. C. Gilbert, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Doctor A. Brooke, which, after being fully and fairly discussed by Dr. Brisbane and Mr. Thomas Morris, were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

We as citizens of Clinton county, Ohio, in convention assembled, to consider the proper measures for us to adopt to accomplish our part in redeeming the government of the U. States from the usurpation of the slaveholding aristocracy of the land, which, though contemptible in point of numbers is terrible in its controlling influence, which has perverted the operations of the government from the encouragement and protection of liberty and free labor as designed by its founders to the protection and encouragement of slavery and slave labor exclusively—which has in a large portion of the country totally annihilated freedom of speech and liberty of the press, and has shackled these and attempted to destroy them in the remainder—which has closed down our constitutional right of petition—which has extensively injured the pecuniary prosperity of the people, whilst it has, in an alarming degree corrupted their morals. We do hereby resolve, That in consequence of their compromise with the slaveholding power, we have lost all confidence in the desire, if we retain it in the ability, of either whig or democratic party to accomplish such a reform in the administration, legislation and diplomacy of the government, as our interests as a people most imperiously demand.

Resolved, That we find similar cause to distrust the wish if not the ability of either party aforesaid to secure the interests of the people in the administration of our state government.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we most cordially respond to the declaration of principles contained in the address of the Liberty party recently assembled in Columbus, and we do adopt those principles as our principles.

Resolved, That we solicit all honest men in both parties to scrutinize our principles closely and impartially, to judge of our intentions with candor, and if they can agree with the first and approve of the last, to join with us in a hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That the nominee for Governor of the Columbus Convention, Leitcher King, of Trumbull county, shall receive our firm and unwavering support.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be now appointed by the chair, to be called the Central Committee of the Liberty party of Clinton county, whose duty it shall be to correspond with committees or members of the liberty party in other counties immediately after the legislature shall have designated with what other counties we may vote in selecting a member of Congress and representatives of the legislature, and to call at the earliest possible day a convention in connection with such counties for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to fill said offices.

Resolved, That confiding in the Supreme ruler of the universe and in the justice of our principles, we mean to triumph and that speedily.

Resolved, That we approve of the suggestion of our Indiana friends, that a national convention of the Liberty party be held in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, or some suitable place to consider

the subjects proper to come before it, and that the time should be in our opinion, some time in August, 1842.

Resolved, That we assume it as a proposition susceptible of the most complete demonstration, that to the existence of slavery in our country is mainly to be attributed the moral depravity and pecuniary distress under which all parties of the community now suffer.

Resolved, That we are engaged in a struggle for the protection of our own liberties, seriously jeopardized by the assaults of the slaveholding aristocracy—for the delivery of the population of our states from a most galling despotism, which has nearly, if not totally annihilated their liberty of speech and the press, and has taken their persons and property almost entirely from under the protection of law—for the enfranchisement of the colored population held in bondage still more intolerable.

Resolved, That in pursuit of these objects we will employ [for we need] no other than moral and constitutional means.

The chairman then nominated the following gentlemen to serve as the central committee, viz: A. Brooke, Eli McGregor, Thomas Hibben, B. C. Gilbert, W. Haynes and Absalom Douglass.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be offered to the Philanthropist and Clinton Republican for publication.

P. DAKIN, Pres.

B. C. GILBERT, Sec.

Will the Columbus Freeman please publish the foregoing?

\$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the proprietor claimed it would do.

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Messrs. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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The Winter term will commence on Thursday the 16th day of September next, and continue 22 weeks.

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Preparatory Department, including Calligraphy, &c.	\$2.00 to \$2.50
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To be paid quarterly in advance.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore expect to devote themselves, for the ensuing five years, to the interests of the Young Ladies committed to their care; and they hope, by careful attention to their Moral, Intellectual and Physical wants, to contribute to their happiness while members of their family, and prepare them for usefulness in the discharge of the active duties of life. The qualifications and success of the Principal, and other Teachers of the Institution, are too well known to need further commendation. Parents and guardians will understand, that we have a healthy and pleasant location, with 58 very convenient rooms, furnishing ample accommodation for 100 young ladies.

Corresponding Sec. of Trustees.
Granville, O. July 5th, 1841.

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN,

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The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J. A. Burnet, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually executed.

December 22nd, 1841.

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FOR SALE CHEAP!
"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition, published by the American Tract Society.
D. D. NELSON.
Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

PETER'S PILLS.

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOSEPH PRIESTLEY'S PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.—N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these truly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canada, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley Peter's Pills.

Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever used.

JOHN CASE, M. D.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Bilious Fever, I would recommend Peter's Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EMERSON, is considered sufficient.

I have used in my practice, these last five years, Dr. Joseph Priestley Peter's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest taken.

Consumption.

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing Coughs.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive, and to all who have any enlargement of the lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnessed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the earth.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a letter to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

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When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony, Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause—little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sherman's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 30 North st. Philadelphia, was afflicted by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was so large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged by the parent's friends, all doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of his misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do! Get one of Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

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Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc.; and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and Organist at Fourth Street church, etc.—Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is unknown by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp." Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations.

From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.

From the Boston Spectator.

We hope all will encourage "Mason's Sacred Harp." We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hesitate not to say, that it is the best work extant.

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sacred Harp, is what is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations anywhere.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Mason's Sacred Harp.—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "Gems in Melody and Harmony." Every denomination will promote the cause of Piousness by adopting this collection as the standard of church music.

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music.

Mason's Sacred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction.

From the Journal.

We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of almost unequalled richness. It may justly be entitled "the beauties of music." The tunes are admirably adapted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody depends. The work is particularly recommended to those who object to it as too much to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminently conducive to devotion.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the Methodist Church, Wheeling.

We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church. I should be much pleased to see it in general use—the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of metres, and it is a desirable collection for churches and schools.

Just Published.

Vol. II.—Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music.—Vol. II. contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duets, Solos, Quartets, etc. etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume—it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, and is expressly for the object of publishing an additional volume to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its collection.

The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.

From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic Academy of Music" on Musical publications; unanimously adopted by the Government and Members, March 24th.

"The Sacred Harp, Vol. II, has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the 'soul of music,' and which cannot fail to render it a standard work."

It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor to furnish [in THE SACRED HARP] an extended variety of good Sacred Music—such as the best and most useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally.

A COPY OF THE RECORDS,
C. R. FOLGER, Secy. of the Academy.

From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College, Hudson.

THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the successful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute the best collection ever published.

By order of the Society.

W. S. BARBER, Secy.

[From the Observer.]

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, Vol. 2nd.—We hesitate not, most confidently to recommend this as a book of extraordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It is held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sacred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of intimate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle to often disregarded in American publications. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich, beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beautiful typography of the work will speak for itself.

From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Oberlin College.

For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the "Sacred Harp." Volume I, I have ever esteemed it a beautiful collection, containing a variety of choice and approved tunes in all the usual metres.

Volume II.—I approve most fully: your plan of publishing new selections, and arrangements in successive volumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. The second volume, is, in its rhythmic character, various, the melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful—the harmonies, accompanying the first volume, especially in those measures, accompany the first volume, especially in those measures, which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A delightful Country Seat, situated upon a McAdams road, half a mile from town, in an excellent neighborhood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 3 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good cellar; a well of excellent water, a large garden; a peach orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The land is part level and part rolling.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, located upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; also a well of excellent water, a large garden; a peach orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The land is part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and a smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape Vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdams road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and a smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape Vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, located upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrious and populous district. The house is in Cottage style, and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with trees and young fruit trees, and are well stocked with evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with pumps, and a small stream.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; also a garden well planted with fruit trees, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and a well watered. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for fruit.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern, a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach, apple and cherry trees; and a garden well planted with trees, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and a well watered. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road.

A frigate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in cultivation, situated upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati, near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables and 40 head of cattle; also a garden well planted with fruit trees, a corn field, a corn crib, a corn shed, a peach orchard for 1000 bushels of fruit, a corn field, a corn shed, a peach orchard, a garden with gooseberry, raspberry, currant and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a church and a school.

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage, situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where there are several churches and schools. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar and a porch; a good frame barn, a well and crib, and a smoke house; also a garden well planted and stocked with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, plum, peach trees; likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and supplied with springs and a run.

A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town, upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame barn, with sheds and a carriage house, a corn field, a peach orchard, and a garden planted with gooseberry, raspberry, currant and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike road, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a well and a cistern, a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, a good orchard of 200 apple, peach, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is rich and level.

A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon a Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weather-boarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple trees, with few peach trees, and a large sugar cane. The soil is rich bottom, watered with springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Miami Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame house built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large frame barns, a tenant's house, a cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, gooseberry, raspberry, currant and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and vale advantageously located for a gentleman of fortune, and a desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated upon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door; likewise a commodious frame barn, with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil consists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage. It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar, a corn house, a stable and several log houses; also an orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture.

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office for full information, which will be given gratis by Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms, House, Stores and Lots can be had for sale.

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